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OCKVSEHP
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      UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
      SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
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     UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
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                                             24 Cr. 46 (AT)
                V.
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      SHIKHA SEHGAL,
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                    Defendant.
                                             Plea
         -----x
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8
                                              New York, N.Y.
                                              December 20, 2024
 9
                                              3:07 p.m.
10
      Before:
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                          HON. ANALISA TORRES,
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                                              District Judge
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                                APPEARANCES
15
      EDWARD Y. KIM
16
          Acting United States Attorney for the
          Southern District of New York
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      JANE CHONG
          Assistant United States Attorney
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      YAN KATSNELSON
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          Attorney for Defendant
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THE COURT: Good afternoon. We're here in the matter 1 2 of the United States v. Shikha Sehgal. 3 Would you make your appearances, please. 4 MS. CHONG: Good afternoon, your Honor. 5 AUSA Jane Chong, for the government. 6 MR. KATSNELSON: Good afternoon, your Honor. 7 Yan Katsnelson, on behalf of Ms. Sehgal, standing to 8 my right. 9 THE COURT: Please be seated. 10 MR. KATSNELSON: Thank you, Judge. 11 THE COURT: I'm told, Ms. Sehgal, that you would like 12 to change your plea and to enter a plea of guilty, is that 13 right? 14 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 15 THE COURT: Before deciding whether to accept your 16 quilty plea, I'm going to ask you some questions. It is very 17 important that you answer my questions honestly and completely. 18 The purpose of these proceedings is to make sure that you 19 understand your rights, to decide whether you're pleading 20 quilty of your own free will, and to make sure that you're 21 pleading quilty because you are quilty and not for another 22 reason. You understand? 23 THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

questions or if you want at any time to consult your lawyer,

If you don't understand any of my

THE COURT:

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please say so; because it is important that you understand
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      every question before you answer.
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               Ms. Dimenstein, please swear the defendant.
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               (Defendant sworn)
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               THE COURT: Ms. Sehgal, you understand that you're now
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      under oath; and if you answer any of my questions falsely, you
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      may be prosecuted for perjury?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
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               THE COURT: What is your full name?
10
               THE DEFENDANT:
                               Shikha Sehgal.
11
               THE COURT: How old are you?
                               45.
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               THE DEFENDANT:
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               THE COURT: How far did you go in school?
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               THE DEFENDANT: I did my graduation from India.
15
               THE COURT: And what level was that, high school,
16
      college?
17
               THE DEFENDANT: College level.
18
               THE COURT: And what did you study?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Marketing.
20
               THE COURT:
                          Have you ever been treated or hospitalized
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      for mental illness?
22
               THE DEFENDANT:
                               No.
23
               THE COURT: Have you ever been treated or hospitalized
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      for any type of addiction?
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               THE DEFENDANT: No.
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OCKVSEHP 1 THE COURT: Including drugs or alcohol? 2 THE DEFENDANT: No. 3 THE COURT: Are you now or have you recently been 4 under the care of any kind of doctor or psychiatrist? 5 THE DEFENDANT: No. 6 THE COURT: Have you taken any drugs, medicine or 7 pills, or drunk any alcoholic beverages in the last 24 hours? 8 THE DEFENDANT: No. 9 THE COURT: Is there any medication that you're 10 supposed to be taking that you did not take? 11 THE DEFENDANT: No. 12 THE COURT: Is your mind clear today? 13 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 14 THE COURT: You understand what's happening in this 15 proceeding? 16 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 17 THE COURT: Mr. Katsnelson, have you discussed this 18 matter with your client? 19 MR. KATSNELSON: I have, Judge, yes. 20 THE COURT: Does she understand the rights that she 21 would be waiving by pleading guilty? 22

MR. KATSNELSON: She does, Judge.

THE COURT: Is she capable of understanding the nature

of these proceedings?

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MR. KATSNELSON: She is.

1	THE COURT: Does either attorney have any doubt as to
2	the defendant's competence to plead at this time?
3	MS. CHONG: The government does not, your Honor.
4	MR. KATSNELSON: The defense does not, Judge.
5	THE COURT: On the basis of Ms. Sehgal's responses to
6	my questions, my observations of her demeanor here in court,
7	and the representations of counsel, I find that the defendant
8	is fully competent to enter an informed plea of guilty at this
9	time.
10	Ms. Sehgal, have you received a copy of the indictment
11	in this case?
12	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
13	THE COURT: Did you read it?
14	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
15	THE COURT: Do you want me to read it to you now in
16	open court or do you waive its public reading?
17	THE DEFENDANT: We can waive.
18	THE COURT: You understand that you're charged with
19	conspiring to commit wire fraud, in violation of 18 United
20	States Code, Sections 1343 and 1349?
21	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
22	THE COURT: Have you had enough time and opportunity
23	to discuss with your attorney the charge against you
24	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
25	THE COURT: and any possible defenses that you may

OCKVSEHP 1 have? 2 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 3 THE COURT: Has he told you the consequences of 4 pleading guilty? 5 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 6 THE COURT: And you're satisfied with your attorney's 7 representation of you? 8 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 9 THE COURT: I'm now going to explain certain 10 constitutional rights that you have. These are rights that you 11 will be giving up if you enter a guilty plea. Please listen carefully to what I'm about to say. And if you don't 12 13 understand something, stop me, and your attorney or I will 14 explain the matter more fully. 15 Under the Constitution and laws of the United States, you have a right to plead not quilty to the charge. 16 17 Do you understand? 18 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 19 THE COURT: And if you plead not guilty, you would be 20 entitled under the Constitution to a speedy and public trial by 21

a jury. You understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

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THE COURT: At the trial, you would be presumed to be innocent and the government would be required to prove you guilty beyond a reasonable doubt before you could be found

guilty. That means you would not have to prove that you were innocent and you could not be convicted unless a jury of 12 people unanimously agreed that you are guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. You understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: At the trial and at every stage of your case, you will be entitled to be represented by a lawyer; and if you could not afford one, one would be appointed at public expense free of charge to represent you. You understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: During a trial, the witnesses for the prosecution would have to come to court and testify in your presence, where you could see and hear them, and your lawyer could cross-examine them and, if you wanted, your lawyer could offer evidence on your behalf. You will be able to use the Court's power to compel witnesses to come to court to testify in your defense, even if they did not want to come.

You understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: At trial, you would have the right to testify if you wanted to, but you would also have the right not to testify. And if you chose not to testify, that could not be used against you in any way. No inference or suggestion of guilt could be made from the fact that you did not testify.

You understand?

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THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you are convicted at trial, you would have the right to appeal that verdict to a higher court.

You understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: As I said before, you have the right to plead not guilty. Even right now, even as you sit here for the purpose of entering a guilty plea, you have the right to change your mind, persist in your not-guilty plea, and go to trial.

But if you do plead guilty and I accept your plea, you'll be giving up your right to trial and all the other rights that go with it that I have just described. If you plead guilty, there will be no trial; all that will remain to be done is to impose sentence. I will enter a judgment of guilty and sentence you on the basis of your guilty plea after considering whatever submissions I get from you, your lawyer, and the government, as well as a presentence report prepared by the probation department. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: If you plead guilty, you will also have to give up your right not to incriminate yourself, because I will ask you questions about what you did in order to satisfy myself that you are guilty as charged. You understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: You understand each and every one of these

rights?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Ms. Sehgal, are you willing to give up your right to a trial and the other rights that I have just described?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Ms. Sehgal, you said before that you have read the indictment containing the charge against you. I understand that you intend to plead guilty to Count Two, conspiracy to commit wire fraud; is that right?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Would the government please state the elements of the offense in question.

MS. CHONG: Your Honor, Count Two, conspiracy to commit wire fraud affecting a financial institution, comes with the following elements:

Two or more persons in some way or manner agreed to try to accomplish a common and unlawful plan to commit a fraud scheme listed in Title 18, Chapter 63; and the defendant knew the unlawful purpose of the plan and willfully joined it.

Here, that plan was to commit wire fraud, in violation of 18 U.S.C. 1343.

For reference, the government further notes the elements of the underlying wire fraud scheme:

First, the defendant devised a scheme to defraud or

obtain money by materially false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises.

Second, the defendant acted with intent to defraud.

Third, in advancing the scheme, the defendant transmitted a wire in interstate commerce.

And fourth, the fraud scheme here affected a financial institution.

THE COURT: Ms. Sehgal, do you understand that if you were to go to trial, the government would have to prove all of those elements beyond a reasonable doubt, except for venue, which it would need to prove by a preponderance of the evidence?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: I'm going to tell you now about the maximum penalties. "The maximum penalty" means the greatest punishment that could possibly be imposed; it doesn't mean that is what you necessarily will receive. But you have to understand that by pleading guilty you are exposing yourself to the possibility of receiving any combination of punishments up to the maximums that I'm about to describe. You understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: First, with regard to your liberty, the maximum term of imprisonment for this crime is 30 years, which could be followed by up to five years of supervised release.

"Supervised release" means that if you are sentenced

to prison, after you are released, you will be subject to supervision by the probation department. There will be rules of supervised release that you'll have to follow. And if you violate the rules, you can be returned to prison without a jury trial to serve additional time, even beyond your original sentence. You understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: You should also understand that parole has been abolished in the federal system; and if you are sentenced to prison, you will not be released early on parole, although there is limited opportunity to earn credit for good behavior.

You understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: In addition to these restrictions on your liberty, a maximum punishment also includes certain financial penalties.

The maximum allowable fine is a million dollars or twice the gain you received from the crime or twice the loss to any victims, whichever is greater. I'm also required to impose a mandatory special assessment of \$100. In addition, I must order restitution to any persons or entities injured as a result of your criminal conduct.

The indictment also includes a forfeiture allegation which I will read to you now.

As a result of committing the offense alleged in Count

Two of the indictment, you shall forfeit to the United States, pursuant to 18 United States Code, Section 982 (a)(2)(A), any and all property constituting or derived from any proceeds obtained directly or indirectly as a result of the commission of said offense, including, but not limited to, a sum of money in United States currency representing the amount of proceeds traceable to the commission of said offense.

You understand that these are the maximum penalties for Count Two?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Please understand that I'm just telling you about the punishments that are part of the sentence. Being convicted of a felony, even if by a plea of guilty, may have additional consequences.

If you are a U.S. citizen, you may lose certain valuable civil rights as a result of your guilty plea, such as the right to vote, the right to hold public office, the right to serve on a jury, and the right to possess a firearm. If you are not a U.S. citizen, you may be deported from the United States as a result of your guilty plea and, in certain circumstances, deportation is mandatory.

In imposing sentence, federal judges are required to consider the recommendations of the federal sentencing guidelines. The guidelines are a complicated set of rules for determining an appropriate sentence. Judges must pay attention

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to the guidelines in determining a sentence; but, in the end, the judge is required to give the sentence that she believes best satisfies the purposes of the criminal law, even if that is higher or lower than the guidelines recommendation.

Have you discussed the sentencing guidelines with your attorney?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: And do you understand that the guidelines are only recommendations to the Court?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: I understand that there is a written plea agreement that you have signed as a result?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: My law clerk will show you the plea agreement dated September 4th, 2024, from Assistant United States Attorney Jane Chong to your attorney, Yan Katsnelson. I will mark that as Court Exhibit No. 1.

Is that your signature that appeared on the last page of the agreement?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: You read it before you signed it?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: You discussed it with your lawyer before you signed it?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: I realize it is a long document and contains some technical legal language. But after discussing it with your lawyer, do you understand the terms of the agreement?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Under the agreement, you're giving up the right to withdraw your plea or challenge your conviction on a few specific grounds which I'm about to describe.

First, under the agreement, you are giving up your right to withdraw your plea or challenge your conviction on the grounds that the government has failed to produce the following categories of material as of the date of the signing of the agreement:

Any material that it was required to produce during discovery; statements of any government witness relating to the subject matter about which the witness would be expected to testify; material that could be used to impeach or attack the testimony of any government witness; and material favorable to you that could cast doubt on your guilt or reduce your sentence, other than information establishing your factual innocence. You understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Second, under the agreement, you're also giving up the right to withdraw your guilty plea and the right to challenge your conviction or sentence based on any actual or

perceived adverse immigration consequences, including deportation resulting from the guilty plea and conviction.

So, for example, if you are deported following your guilty plea and conviction, or if the government later turns over material that would tend to cast doubt on your guilt, other than material that establishes your innocence, you will not be able to withdraw your plea or challenge your conviction on those grounds. You understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you understand that you're giving up the right to withdraw your guilty plea or challenge your conviction --

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Withdrawn. Withdrawn.

Did you willingly sign the agreement?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: You understand that if your attorney or anyone else has attempted to predict what your sentence will be, that the prediction could be wrong?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: I'm asking you this because no one, not your attorney or the prosecutor, not even I can be sure now what your sentence will be, because that sentence cannot be determined until I receive the presentence report and until I have decided what is the correct calculation of the range

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recommended by the guidelines and whether there is any basis for not following the guidelines. Even if your sentence is different from what your attorney or anyone else has predicted, even if it's different from what you expect, once you've pleaded quilty, you will not be allowed to withdraw your plea. You understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: Other than what is contained in the plea agreement, has anyone made any promise or offered you any inducement to plead guilty?

> THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: Has anyone threatened, bribed or forced you to plead guilty?

> THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: Has anyone made a promise to you as to what your sentence will be?

> THE DEFENDANT: No.

THE COURT: Now that you've been advised of the charges against you, the possible penalties you face, and the rights that you are giving up, is it still your intention to plead guilty to Count Two, conspiracy to commit wire fraud?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes.

THE COURT: So with respect to Count Two of the indictment, how do you plead?

> THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.

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THE COURT: Now, tell me in your own words what you
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      did that makes you believe that you are quilty of that charge.
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               (Counsel conferred with defendant)
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               THE DEFENDANT: So the co-defendant, which is Mr.
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      Singh and Mr. Grover, so when they were doing all this on the
 6
      things, I agreed to help them out like with all these fliers
7
      and -- so I submitted the documents on their behalf by emails
8
      and all this.
 9
               THE COURT: So when did this happen?
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               THE DEFENDANT:
                               Happen 2020.
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               THE COURT: Starting in 2020.
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               And how long did it go on for?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Couple of months.
14
               (Counsel conferred with defendant)
15
               THE DEFENDANT:
                               July of 2021.
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               THE COURT: And how is it that you agreed to do these
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      things with Mr. Grover and Mr. Singh? In other words, did you
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      write letters to each other, did you have telephone
19
      conversations, did you meet in person, did you send each other
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      texts or emails?
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               THE DEFENDANT: It's by emails and text.
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               THE COURT: You made your agreement with them by email
23
      and text?
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               THE DEFENDANT:
                               Yeah.
25
               THE COURT: And you agreed to submit fraudulent
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1	documents?
2	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
3	THE COURT: And you agreed that those documents would
4	be submitted to banks?
5	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
6	THE COURT: And that was in order to obtain paycheck
7	protection program loans?
8	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
9	THE COURT: And so you submitted doctored bank
10	statements to banks?
11	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
12	THE COURT: And you claim that these were for various
13	businesses in order to get the paycheck protection program
14	loans for those businesses?
15	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
16	THE COURT: And did you call the banks and follow up
17	on the status of those loans?
18	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
19	THE COURT: And when you did these things, did you
20	know that what you were doing was wrong and illegal?
21	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
22	THE COURT: AUSA Chong, are there any additional
23	questions you'd like me to put to the defendant?
24	MS. CHONG: No, your Honor.
25	THE COURT: And when you were doing this, where was

this happening?

THE DEFENDANT: By emails and by --

THE COURT: No, I'm asking you did this happen in

Texas, was it --

THE DEFENDANT: In New York.

THE COURT: In New York City. Where in New York?

THE DEFENDANT: In New York, Long Island.

MS. CHONG: Your Honor, as to venue, the government can make a proffer.

The government proffers that at least one of

Ms. Sehgal's co-conspirators prepared fake PPP loan

documentation from Putnam County, New York, which is located in

the Southern District of New York.

In addition, the government has documentation showing that Ms. Sehgal initially submitted a PPP loan application on behalf of one of her companies to a bank in Manhattan that confirmed it processes all payments through a server in Manhattan.

In connection with that particular application, she caused two micro deposits to be made into the company's Manhattan-based bank account before canceling the application and submitting a new application based on much larger payroll figures, in agreement with one of her co-conspirators.

THE COURT: And would you summarize, AUSA Chong, what the government's evidence would be if the defendant were to go

to trial.

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MS. CHONG: Yes, your Honor.

If the defendant were to proceed to trial, the government's evidence would include the following:

Documentation as to the multiple payment protection program loan applications submitted by the defendant and her co-conspirators on behalf of companies owned or partially owned by the co-conspirators, including the defendant; documentation showing that most of those companies did not report payroll information to the Social Security Administration or to the New York Department of Labor; copies of checks used to move loan money between a company owned by Mr. Grover and his various clients' accounts, bearing memo lines designed to obscure the nature of the payments. For example, Ms. Sehgal sent Mr. Grover checks with rent in the memo line, leading to movement of loan funds.

Emails that Ms. Sehgal exchanged with Mr. Grover's business email account in connection with the fraud; testimony from custodians, including Google, regarding the location of email servers outside of New York; testimony from bank representatives regarding the receipt of various loan applications and the movement of funds across states in connection with the disbursement of those funds.

THE COURT: Mr. Katsnelson, do you know of any valid defense that would prevail at trial?

MR. KATSNELSON: No, Judge. I've spoken now with 1 Ms. Sehgal at length about any defenses, and I do not believe 2 3 there would be any valid defenses to be put forth at trial. THE COURT: And do you know of any reason why your 4 5 client should not be permitted to plead quilty to Count Two? 6 MR. KATSNELSON: No, I do not, Judge. 7 THE COURT: And do both attorneys agree that there is 8 a sufficient factual predicate for a guilty plea? 9 MS. CHONG: Yes, your Honor. 10 MR. KATSNELSON: Yes, Judge. 11 THE COURT: Does either attorney know of any reason 12 that I should not accept the defendant's plea of quilty? 13 MS. CHONG: The government does not, your Honor. 14 MR. KATSNELSON: Nothing here, Judge. 15 THE COURT: Ms. Sehgal, because you acknowledge that 16 you are, indeed, quilty as charged of Count Two of the 17 indictment, because I'm satisfied that you know of your rights, 18 including your right to go to trial, and that you are aware of 19 the consequences of your plea, including the sentence which may 20 be imposed, and because I find that you are knowingly and 21 voluntarily pleading guilty, I accept your guilty plea and 22 enter a judgment of quilty on Count Two of the indictment. 23 The probation department will want to interview you in 24 connection with a presentence report that it will prepare.

Does defense counsel wish to be present for any

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1 interview in connection with that report?

MR. KATSNELSON: I do, Judge, yes.

THE COURT: Therefore, I direct that there shall not be any interview unless counsel is present.

Ms. Sehgal, if you choose to speak to the probation department, make sure that anything that you say is truthful and accurate. I will read the report carefully. It is important to me in deciding what sentence to impose.

You and your counsel have a right to examine the report and to comment on it at the time of sentencing. I urge you to read it and discuss it with your lawyer. If there are any mistakes in it, point them out to your lawyer so that he can point them out to me.

Sentencing is set for April 21st, 2025, at 11 a.m.

The government shall provide the probation officer with its factual statement within seven days. Defense counsel must arrange for the defendant to be interviewed by the probation department within the next two weeks.

Defense submissions are due by April 7th, 2025; the government's submissions are due by April 14.

Is there any objection to continuing the present bail conditions?

MS. CHONG: No, your Honor.

MR. KATSNELSON: No, Judge.

THE COURT: Does either attorney have any reason to

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believe that Ms. Sehgal is likely to flee or poses a danger to
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      the safety of any other person or the community if released?
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               MS. CHONG: The government does not, your Honor.
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               MR. KATSNELSON: Defense does not, Judge.
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               THE COURT: I find by clear and convincing evidence
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      that Ms. Sehgal is not likely to flee or pose a danger to the
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      safety of any other person or the community if released.
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               Ms. Sehgal, all of the conditions on which you were
 9
      released up until now continue to apply. A violation of any of
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      those conditions can have serious consequences, including
      revocation of bail and prosecution for bail jumping.
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               You understand?
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               THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
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               THE COURT: Are there any further applications?
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               MS. CHONG:
                          No, your Honor.
16
               MR. KATSNELSON:
                               No, Judge.
17
               THE COURT: All right. That concludes our hearing.
18
               I wish all of you a happy holiday season.
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               MR. KATSNELSON: Thank you very much, your Honor.
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               MS. CHONG: Thank you, your Honor.
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